

The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

President Taft's special message to Congress, transmitting a reciprocity treaty with Canada, with urgent recommendation that it be confirmed, is a broad and statesmanlike document, and if it be accepted by Congress, will bring about practical free trade between the United States and Canada. The case is remarkably well stated by the President, and any honorable arrangement which will improve our commercial relations with Canada, or with other countries differently situated, is to be welcomed as the entering wedge to larger enterprises in the great world of trade and industry. It is true, as Mr. Taft says, that "we have reached a stage in our own development that calls for a statesmanlike and broad view of our future economic status and its requirements." The breaking down of the tariff wall between the United States and Canada will inevitably end in the breaking down of other tariff walls, and so promote that happy time when taxation will be for revenue, and not for protection. It must be explained, however, that although this will be the ultimate result of this beginning, it is in no sense the immediate or remote object of the President's intentions. The principles upon which the proposed treaty with Canada is based are: Free trade in natural products, including grains, fruits, certain grades of coal, dairy products, etc.; reduced duties on all the manufactured products of which the basis is a natural product included in the free list; reduced duties on agricultural implements and furniture. The following summary will show the concessions made in values:

Total amount of duties, as based on the commerce of the year 1910, to be remitted by the United States, \$1,850,000.

Total amount to be remitted by Canada, \$2,560,000.

Value of articles now dutiable which the United States proposes to make free, \$39,811,000; equal to 76.4 per cent.

Value of dutiable articles on which the United States proposes to reduce duties, \$7,531,000; equal to 14.4 per cent.

Value of articles imported into the United States which are affected by the reciprocal agreement, \$17,333,000; equal to 31 per cent.

Value of articles remaining dutiable at full rates, \$4,771,000; equal to 9 per cent.

Value of articles now dutiable which Canada proposes to make free, \$21,555,000; equal to 16.5 per cent.

Value of dutiable articles on which Canada proposes to reduce duties, \$25,770,000; equal to 19.5 per cent.

Value of articles imported into Canada which are affected by the reciprocal agreement, \$47,828,000; equal to 35 per cent.

Value of articles remaining dutiable, \$55,198,000; equal to 64 per cent.

The adoption of the treaty will affect immediately the rates on food products imported from Canada to the United States in the following way, and greatly to the relief of the housekeeper:

Article.	Present.	Proposed.
Poultry, dead.....5 cts. lb.	Free.	Free.
Poultry, alive.....3 cts. lb.	Free.	Free.
Potatoes.....25 cts. bbl.	Free.	Free.
Cabbages.....40 cts. bu.	Free.	Free.
Onions.....25 cts. bu.	Free.	Free.
Tomatoes.....25 cts. bu.	Free.	Free.
Fresh apples.....25 cts. bu.	Free.	Free.
Peaches.....25 cts. bu.	Free.	Free.
Dried apples.....2 cts. lb.	Free.	Free.
Butter.....6 cts. lb.	Free.	Free.
Eggs, hatched.....5 cts. doz.	Free.	Free.
ling and pollock, fresh.	Free.	Free.
Halibut, fresh.....1 ct. lb.	Free.	Free.
Mackerel, fresh.	Free.	Free.
pickled.....1 ct. lb.	Free.	Free.
Fresh meat.....5 cts. lb.	Free.	Free.
Bacon and hams, 4 cts. lb.	Free.	Free.
Beef, pork, salted, dried or smoked.....25 cts. ad val.	Free.	Free.

Other changes that will be effected by the treaty will be free entry for rough lumber from Canada, free printing paper and pulp, so soon as the United States shall remove its restrictions on the exportation of wood pulp; free cattle, sheep and other live animals, free barbed wire fencing, free mica and gypsum, free tin and terra plates, and many mutual reductions, all leading to better trade relations between the two countries.

What will Congress do about it? That's the question that nobody can answer, because nobody knows what Congress will ever do about anything. The interests most affected by the treaty are the nearby interests on both sides of the line, and it is to be expected that there will be vigorous opposition to the treaty by those who have profited by the duties on Canadian products, from which they have derived increasing benefits. There is Brother Crane, of the International Paper Trust, who will not welcome the admission of free wood pulp to this country, and it is to be expected that Brother Cabot Lodge will grow eloquent in his opposition to free Canadian fish, in view of the Yankees along Cape Cod, and the great lumber kings will

naturally object to being disturbed on their nests. The Canadians are said to be heartily in favor of the treaty; but the Americans are a queer lot, and believe in the doctrine of keeping what they have, without respect to what they might get by playing the game of trade as other people who have not been brought up on the American tariff bottle.

We trust that the treaty will be adopted. It will be the beginning of the further extension of free trade when the Democrats go to work on their revision of the tariff. This treaty would unquestionably result in the conservation of our natural resources, a thing for which we have all been contending, and help some in reducing the cost of living, another thing about which we have all been swearing. Having put onions and poultry and fish and beef and pork, salted, dried or smoked, on the free list when they come from Canada, Mr. Taft should propose another treaty with the other countries of the world, putting the cheaper woollen blankets used by the poor, which are taxed under the Payne-Aldrich tariff 152 per cent, and clothing for the poor, whether made in Canada or Germany, and other of the necessities of life also on the free list. All these things will come in time, and we hope in a very short time, after the Democrats settle down to their work; but as half a loaf is better than no bread, the Canadian reciprocity treaty should be adopted as a starter towards the beginning of the time when the people will be taxed only for the support of the Government, and not for the benefit of "the interests."

Mr. Taft will probably have trouble in getting this treaty through the high tariff lines; but he deserves credit for trying to establish better trade relations between Canada and the United States.

THE COLONEL AND THE JUDGE.

We must say that the Colonel has made a mighty good argument in his letter to Governor Simcoe E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, defying the Judge to go ahead with his libel suit if he cared to do so after the Colonel's full and explicit statement of the case. The Colonel assures the Judge that he "was actuated by no feeling of personal rancor or hostility" in his criticism of the Judge's decision in the Hoxie case during the late campaign, and insists that the Judge's decision, which he criticized, and will continue to criticize, "is morally wrong and is contrary both to public policy and to justice" that "it is dangerous to our democracy to allow any court to claim immunity from fair criticism or objection when it circumscribes a legitimate and proper field of legislation by interposing constitutional objections where they do not exist"; and that simply "because a man has been a Judge, this fact alone should not exempt him from fair criticism, even when he is no longer a judge but a candidate for the highest elective office of the State."

The Colonel's letter is over long, we think, but it is well written, temperately stated and essentially right. This much we say, because when he made the speech for which Judge Baldwin threatened to sue him for libel we were influenced somewhat by the newspaper reports of what the case was to score the Colonel for his assault upon the Judge. We advised Judge Baldwin not to sue the Colonel for libel and now that the Colonel has assured the Judge that he was not influenced in his criticism by personal ill-will, and the Judge himself appears to be satisfied with the case as it stands, there is no reason why we should encourage litigation or seek to disturb this situation.

BLEASE'S GREATEST STATE PAPER.

Governor Blease of South Carolina is entirely right in his special message to the General Assembly of that State in which he sets forth with great clearness his views touching the historic arrangement of the main entrance of the State Capitol building, for sanitary reasons, as well as for the sake of appearances, it would be well for the law-making body to follow the lead of the Governor in this case. As the spirit of investigation seems to have seized upon the Governor it might be well for him to suggest, further, that inquiry be made as to why the objectionable features of which he complains so justly were permitted by the Building Commission when the Capitol was reconstructed.

There has been nothing more effective in the State papers of South Carolina than this special message of the Governor upon the subject of the main entrance of the State House. It is perfectly clear in its descriptive quality, almost vivid, and it is written with the force and directness that leave the members of the legislature no possible ground for misunderstanding.

HOLDING ON TO THE POLE.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Original Discoverer of the North Pole, lectured to the German-American Pioneer Club of Harlem, New York, Thursday night on his great achievement. He said, among other things, that the geographical proof that no one man, himself or Commander Peary, stood at the exact Pole can never be laid before the "arm-chair geographers," and that he had as good, if not a better right, to claim the Pole as Peary, whom he accused, in combination with his friends, of forcing "by an organized effort a campaign to discredit" his achievement.

Dr. Cook attacked, specifically, the accuracy of Commander Peary's records and declares that they are in no better case than his own.

We have been confident all the time that Dr. Cook would not suffer his laurels to be taken from him without a

desperate struggle to enjoy the distinction of his great triumph.

SENATOR LODGE WILL STICK.

Senator Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts says that the story about his resigning his seat in the Senate to accept the post of United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James is "sheer nonsense." One of his close friends argued the case the other night in this practical way: "Would you or I give up a sure thing for six years of an uncertainty? He could be Ambassador for two years and then while he might have had still four years before him in the Senate he would be retired to private life. No man would choose to give up a certainty for what might be called a half certainty."

Besides in his great speech at Faneuil Hall, when he really shed tears of deep emotion at the greeting of his people, Senator Lodge declared that his highest attainable ambition was a seat in the United States Senate. His determination to freeze on to his present job is creditable, not only to his patriotic but to his commercial sense as well.

MAKE THEM PAY.

The Eastern Shore Herald is tired of giving free advertisement to politicians and near-statesmen and delivers itself of the following excellent proclamation:

Now is the time when the country newspaper men are receiving letters from men they do not know and possibly never heard of, stating the writer is a candidate for some State office and asking the editor to include a check for the amount of advertising they desire and send along copy properly marked. If there is any business in a newspaper man giving away his space any more than a merchant giving away his goods we are unable to see where it comes in.

The Herald is precisely right. There is no use in giving away space and advertisement to men whose reliance for success is as dependent upon the newspapers as is the merchant's hope for the sale of his goods. All "appreciation" by politicians of newspaper space in such cases as those above ought to be expressed in cold cash.

SPEAKER BYRD AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"We are very much surprised," says the Buena Vista Times, noting the fact that Speaker Byrd consented to an interview with the head of the woman suffrage movement, "that any sane man or any newspaper with an intelligent editor should notice such an insignificant matter as the woman suffrage movement. It has come to a disgusting state of affairs when women want to run the country. They belong at home, and there they should stay, and in the home they can use their influence through the men for the things they think are for the betterment of the country. The home is a woman's realm. Take them out of the home and put them in public office, and the country would soon be in bad shape."

This is an interesting contribution to a subject that is now commanding worldwide attention, but it is not conclusive by any means, or, at least, there are some hundreds of thousands of people in this country of fairly good intelligence who take a rather more liberal view of woman and her mission than that expressed by our accomplished contemporary.

In the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all the elections in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. In Kansas women possess school suffrage, municipal suffrage and bond suffrage. In twenty-nine States school suffrage for women obtains—in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming and Wisconsin. Twenty-four years ago (taxpayers) women in Montana were given the right to vote on questions submitted to taxpayers. In 1894 open suffrage was given to women in Iowa. In 1898 the women of Minnesota were given the right to vote for library trustees, and in the same year the women taxpayers of Louisiana were given the right to vote in person or by proxy on all questions of taxation. Two years ago a constitutional amendment was adopted in Michigan providing for taxpayer suffrage for women taxpayers.

In Great Britain women can vote for all offices except members of Parliament. In Australia and New Zealand women have full suffrage, and also in the Isle of Man, Iceland and Finland. In Norway they have full parliamentary suffrage. In France, women engaged in commerce have the right to vote for Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce. In Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory women have municipal suffrage. At Sacramento, on Thursday of the present week, the California State Senate, by a vote of 22 to 5, adopted a constitutional amendment conferring equal suffrage upon women.

It would appear, therefore, from these facts that millions of men—because the men have made the laws which have conferred the right of suffrage of any sort upon the women—think that woman suffrage is really not so insignificant a matter as our esteemed Buena Vista friend thinks. Of course, woman's realm is the home. Everybody agrees to that, and the home would be a dreary place, indeed—in fact, it would not be at all—if it were not for the women who take care of it, and whether we think that women should not be given the right of suffrage or not, there is a very general movement, not only in this country, but throughout

the world, that there are certain rights touching matters of taxation and education and other things which might be granted to women without destroying the peace and contentment of the domestic circle or making woman a really less desirable member of society than she is.

STEALING FROM THE TAXPAYER.

Last week the Cannon organization of the House of Representatives forced through a pension bill adding fifty million dollars to the pension expenditures of this nation.

It was an outrage.

The further we get from the war, the greater grows the list of pensioners, the greater becomes the amount of money spent on pensions.

In 1870 there were 198,636 pensioners. In 1890 the number was 537,944. In 1910 there were 921,032.

In 1870 the total amount paid for pensions was \$29,351,488. In 1890 it was \$106,993,550. In 1910 it was \$159,940,556.

Why? Graft, graft, and more graft. Countless scoundrels who would run at the fire of a cap pistol are, under the cloak of the years, stealing from the Government on fraudulent claims. Brazen adventuresses who have married senile relics are claiming the pensions of widows.

Criminal extortion, graft, theft, outrageous falsehood—these have made the pension fund swell to the bursting point.

IN SIXTY-FIVE.

Late yesterday afternoon, an ex-auregon of the Army of Northern Virginia told us of many amusing incidents of the conflict that took place nearly half a century ago. No professional raconteur could have been more entertaining.

The cost of living was not discussed, but he told of two transactions that brought that subject to mind. Just before Lee's surrender, a small band of Confederate soldiers wished to ferry the James River. The ferryman haggled for his compensation at length and at last he was paid \$10,000 in Confederate money for taking a few soldiers across the James. A few hours later, the same crowd offered a colored man \$300 for a chicken, but he refused to part with it.

Ten thousand dollars for a ferry ticket and \$300 for a chicken! Yet we talk about hard times.

THE VOICE OF WISDOM.

Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the law school of Yale University, delivered an admirable address last week before the Economic Club of Providence, Rhode Island, speaking in defense of States rights. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history in Harvard University, on the same occasion advocated the centralization of power in the Federal Government, saying that it "has always dealt with every question more efficiently, more judiciously and more effectively than State government, and any extension of the Federal power will enhance the interests and conditions of the country and people generally."

In reply to a very general statement of the supposed advantages of centralization of power in the National Government, Dean Rogers began by referring to the speech made by Colonel Roosevelt at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in October, 1906, in which the latter advocated an extension of national power through judicial construction. "This," said Dean Rogers, was "the most shocking utterance that ever came from any man who had taken the oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution."

In the course of his speech, Dean Rogers said that some of the present generation are of opinion that they are wiser than their fathers and that we of this day and time could "make a better job of it" if we were to try our hand at drafting a constitution than the 55 men who framed the Constitution of the United States. "But I doubt it," rightly asserts Mr. Rogers. The country has grown since the adoption of the Constitution to such an extent that the men who founded the republic, however sanguine, would be overwhelmed with amazement at the measure of our expansion.

Here is a striking period from the speech of Dean Rogers:

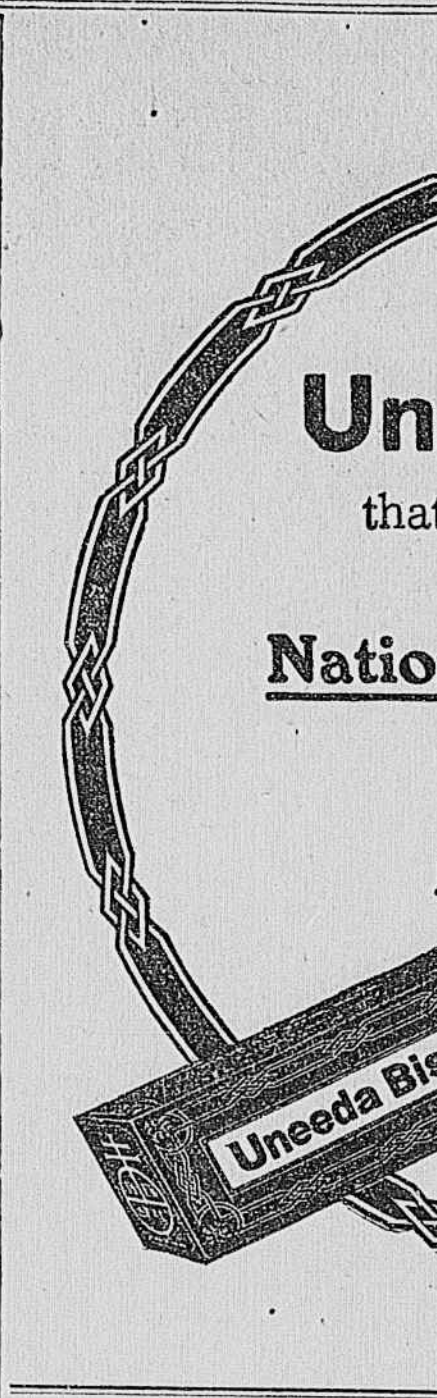
"The men who framed the Constitution of the United States framed it wisely, not only for their day, for our day, but for the days that are to come. There seems to be a growing idea that we need legislation. But I think that in this country we are suffering from too much legislation rather than from a lack of legislation. There is too much meddling on the part of the law-making powers. Business has been hampered more by unwise legislation than it has been helped by wise legislation. The time was once when it was said that this country was the least governed of any in the world, but it has now become the most governed. Let the people alone. Don't undertake to do by law what they should do for themselves."

He went on to cite some facts sustaining his contentions. From 1899 to 1906 the English Parliament passed 66 general laws and 246 special laws. From 1899 to 1905, one year less, the State legislatures of the United States passed 45,000 acts, of which 16,326 were

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general laws and the rest were special laws. At one session of Congress there were 4,000 bills passed, of which 1,300 were general acts and the remainder special.

"It is said that something should be done and that the burden should be put upon Congress," asserts Dean Rogers. With approximately 30,000 bills introduced at a session, how many members are there who know even the contents of these bills, let alone the motives and interests behind them? Congress is already totting more than it ought to carry. Despite that fact, we are told how "efficient and effective" Congress is in governing this country. "Just make a scrutiny of conditions and answer for yourselves if the Government of the United States has performed its duties any more satisfactorily than that of your own State."

Congress was 16 years in adopting a pure food law. Yet Massachusetts and other States had pure food laws that were as good as that enacted by the Federal Government. Reflect on the Star Route, the whiskey ring, and the Post Office frauds and then say whether the Federal Government "can or does handle such matters any better or easier than the individual States would."

One of the most powerful reasons given by Dean Rogers is this stated: "It has been said that law is the result of public opinion. If that be so, will it not take longer to crystallize public opinion in the 92,000,000 persons to-day than it will to mold that of the various States individually?" Admitting that there are "interests," I would like to ask if it is not easier for such "interests" to control the Senate of the United States with its 100 members than it is to control the several States? A centralization of power in a Government is fit only to enervate the nation in which it exists. New England should be the last place where such a centralization should be attempted."

In concluding, he asserted that the men who seek to break down State lines and to destroy the constitutional rights of the States are "political dreamers." Quoting Chief Justice Marshall, he said: "No political dreamer would ever be wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the States and of compounding the American people into one common mass."

This, mark you, is the voice of the head of a great law school in one of the leading American universities—the plea of one who formulates the political opinions of hundreds of young American citizens. Yet it is not strange that under the elms of New Haven there should walk one who has serene faith in the power of the States and who distrusts the ability of the Federal Government to take over the affairs of 48 States. In the blooming of his manhood, melancholy, quiet, thoughtful, the greatest apostle of States rights who ever lived, Calhoun, took thought of the "morrow of the nation as he studied the principles of constitutional government in the academic groves of Yale.

Congratulations to the Bristol Herald-Courier on its "Boosting Bristol" edition. This special number was a credit to the paper which issued it, to Bristol and to the Old Dominion. Fully and convincingly it set forth the advantages of Bristol in many directions and it will do much toward advertising Bristol all over the country.

The Farmville Herald seems to have sized up the situation at the Democratic love feast at Baltimore, saying: "The Baltimore banquet all 'pont' eloquence remained unworked, but not so with the champagne."

Quite so. This is the full story of that event.

The Augusta Herald sagely says: "Most things called luck are only hard work, after all."

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Coin Question.
 Some one told me some time ago that you could tell me what a half-cent piece would be worth now. I have two half-cent pieces, one made in 1805 and the other in 1809. If it won't be any trouble to you, will you let me know?
 SUFFOLK.
 We do not answer questions of this sort.

ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH HOLY FATHER

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.
ALTHOUGH King George maintains, like his father and grandfather before him, friendly intercourse with the Pope, by means of special embassies, and will welcome one of the latter to his court on the occasion of his coronation next summer, yet, in deference to popular sentiment, he still refrains from exchanging good wishes with the Holy Father on the occasion of the new year. All the Roman Catholic sovereigns are accustomed to personally telegraph their good wishes on the first day of the year to the Pontiff, headed by the Emperor of Austria. Among the non-Catholics who follow their example are the Kaiser at Berlin, the King of Sweden and of Norway, both of whom are Protestants, the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar. But the King of Great Britain, like his brother monarchs of Serbia, Italy and Denmark, feels it necessary to refrain from paying this compliment to the head of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a matter of course followed by the Shah of Persia, the Emperors of China and Japan and by the King of Siam; while the President of the United States, like the President of Mexico, the President of Switzerland and the President of the Czech Republic, all of them refrain from including the Holy Father among the other sovereigns with whom they exchange New Year greetings.

No member of the imperial family of Russia was the possible exception of the Czar himself, has been the subject of more fanciful stories than Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovich, whose name has been connected in the cable dispatches with the seizure of the papers and of the jewelry cases, but not the jewels, of the premier danseuse of the Imperial Ballet at St. Petersburg, Mila Krzinska. He is the youngest son of the late Grand Duke Michael Nikolaevich, and one of his brothers married to the Empress's youngest sister, Xenia, while still another brother, Michael by name, married morganatically Countess Merenberg, and makes his home in England, where he has a beautiful country seat in the neighborhood of London, and partly in the south of France.

Neither of these two brothers is on very friendly terms with the Emperor, and Sergius himself has frequently been in the monarch's bad graces. Thus, as Inspector-General of Artillery and as commander of the Artillery of the Guard at St. Petersburg, he was subjected to a good deal of criticism when, in 1905, the salutes of the Imperial Palace were fired on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday. He was fired with heavily loaded instead of blank cartridges, the Imperial party escaping injury owing to the fact that the guns had been aimed too high. Of course no one ventured to suggest that the grand duke had wished to murder his cousin. Nor was it possible to discover any proof that loaded cartridges had been intentionally substituted for blank cartridges in loading the saluting guns. But he was blamed for the thorough disorganization and lack of discipline in the artillery which rendered possible so extraordinary an accident—and which kept the Emperor from attending the ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva in public until this year.

Some time afterwards there was an official report of an attempt upon the life of the grand duke, at St. Petersburg. On inquiry it turned out that the perpetrators were not Revolutionists, but his own servants, who had stretched a beam across the dark road of the park of the suburban palace of Strelna, with the object of wrecking the automobile in which he was returning from a visit to the ballerina Krzinska; that is to say, the lady mentioned in last Sunday's cable dispatches, and who was then, as now, the object of his infatuation. As a general rule, the grand duke, with the usual disregard of the younger scions of the reigning family for the laws of the land, drives his motor at an absolutely breathless speed, and there is little doubt that if he had been going along the road in question

Autographs of Virginia Governors.
 Can you tell me where I could be able to secure letters containing signatures of the following ex-Governors of Virginia: Pierpont C. Walker, Kemper, Holladay, Gilbert and West?
 WILKINSBURG.
 The only sources outside of the families or near relatives of these ex-Governors are the regular autograph dealers, who might have them. Send self-addressed postal for address of dealers.

At his usual pace, there would have been a terrible smash, with almost certainty of fatal injury to the occupants of the machine. Fortunately for Sergius, the gear of his automobile was out of order, and he was forced to proceed so slowly that the damage by the collision with the beam was comparatively slight. The servants responsible for the attempt seem to have been prompted thereto by their indignation at the grand duke's extreme parsimony in dealing with them, as contrasted with his boundless generosity and openhandedness towards the twenty-two servants composing the establishment of the grand duke.

The latter has for the last four or five years been the most celebrated premier danseuse in Europe. As she is, moreover, a very beautiful woman, and as witty and sunny tempered as she is comely, it is not astonishing that she should be a general favorite; and she has been to such a degree overwhelmed with gifts, that her fortune in jewels and money is estimated at about \$5,000,000.

At the very same time that this was taking place at St. Petersburg, the entire foreign press was endeavoring to identify the Grand Duke Sergius with a particularly pious Roman Catholic priest of Russian birth, who had just succumbed to consumption at Gales, one of the best-known health resorts in Austria. It was alleged that the grand duke had contracted about ten years previously a marriage in France, with a girl named Mercedes de Bauleu (although there is no title in the Almanach de Gotha), and that thereupon banished by the Czar, he had been obliged to live in exile, for having married without his consent. It was further claimed that he had taken the name of Count Bauleu, and that after the very sudden death of his wife at Nice, he not only became a convert to her church, namely, the Roman Catholic, but likewise entered the Holy Orders, which was added, served to embitter the imperial family more than ever against him, and precluded his ever returning to Russia.

There was of course not one word of truth in this, Grand Duke Sergius being one of the gayest and least saintly of all the members of the reigning house of Russia. The object in seizing the papers and the jewelry cases of the premier danseuse last week, was in order to ascertain whether there is any truth in the charges made that she had permitted herself to be bribed, by means of jewels and money, by the agents of the great ordinance firms in Germany, France and England, to use her influence with her friend, the grand duke, to obtain for them, in his capacity as Inspector-General of Artillery, contracts of a disadvantageous character to Russia. Charges such as these have been brought against almost every grand duke, and have seldom, if ever, been brought home to the accused, the investigation generally ending in discovery that the grafter had been some unworthy member of their entourage, who had endeavored to enrich himself at his master's expense. Grand Duke Sergius's father, old Grand Duke Michael, was perhaps the richest member of the reigning house of Russia, while his mother, too, a Princess of Baden, had an immense fortune in her own right, and Grand Duke Sergius is, therefore, very wealthy, and having no family to maintain, does not need in any way to graft in order to fill his purse.
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